THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

[ESTABLISHED 1840.]

"*If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.*"—I. PETER, 4: 11.

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THE GRIMSBY CONFERENCE.

THREE INTERESTING MEETINGS AND A GRATIFYING ATTENDANCE AT HULL LAST SUNDAY.

THE Grimsby Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held in the Lecture Hall, Kingston Square, Hull, on Sunday, September 15, 1901, President Henry H. Blood presiding.

The morning service commenced at 10:30, there being in attendance Apostle Francis M. Lyman, President of the European Mission; President Caleb D. Brinton and Elders James R. Cooper and Joseph C. Woods of the Sheffield Conference; President Stephen W. Walker of the Nottingham Conference; Elder Franklin C. Moyle of the Liverpool Conference; Elder Caleb W. Haws of the Liverpool office; Elder Cyrus N. Stillman of the Leeds Conference, and all the traveling Elders of the Grimsby Conference.

After the usual opening exercises, seven new members were confirmed by President Lyman. Sacrament was then administered by Elders Benjamin H. Bullock and Isaac Wagstaff.

President Blood welcomed the Saints and friends to the Conference, and reported briefly the labors of the Elders in the Hull and Grimsby branches, and at Bridlington and Scarborough, where new fields have recently been opened, after which he presented the general authorities of the Church and of the European Mission, all of whom were unanimously sustained. Elder Blood was sustained as President of the Grimsby Conference, with the following traveling Elders: Benjamin H. Bullock, David E. Seamons,

William T. Hart, James E. Wray, Isaac Wagstaff, George T. Badger, Hyrum Bull, Joseph Ririe, Alfred Cordon and William H. Banks.

The statistical report for the last six months was read as follows: Missionaries from Zion—High Priests, 1; Seventies, 10. Local Priesthood—Elders, 6; Priests, 17; Teachers, 2; Deacons, 4; members, 228; children under eight years of age, 53; total number of souls belonging, exclusive of missionaries, 310. Tracts distributed—from door to door, 27,228; in open-air meetings or otherwise, 27,113. Books sold, 178; loaned, 519; given away, 358. Strangers' houses visited—with first tract only, 2,480; by first invitation, 217; by reinvitation, 712. Gospel conversations, 2,629. Meetings held—in halls, 127; cottage, 28; open-air, 220; Sunday school sessions, 52; M. I. A., 52; Priesthood, 18; Sunday school teachers, 6; Relief Society, 9. New members baptized, 29; children of members, 5. Confirmations, 34. Ordinations, 10. Children blessed—of members, 3; of non-members, 3. Emigrated—over eight years of age, 5; under eight years of age, 2. Died—over eight years of age, 3; under eight years of age, 2. Received, 1. Removed, 2. New subscribers to STAR, 19. Number of organized branches, 2.

President Lyman ordained five Elders, three Priests, two Teachers and one Deacon.

The remainder of the time was occupied by President Lyman, who expressed himself as pleased to have the opportunity of confirming and ordaining the Saints. He said that the Apostleship is the fountain-head of divine authority on earth, and from it springs all the power that is held by the body of the Priesthood in the Church. The attendance at the morning meeting was 168.

Conference reassembled at 2:30 p.m. The speakers were: Presidents Brinton, Walker, Elder Haws and President Lyman. The latter took his text from John, chapters 14 and 15, placing stress upon the Savior's commandment, "Love one another." He said the world will hate those who follow the Savior, as they hated the Lord Himself; they will not endure sound doctrine because they have not the Spirit of truth, and cannot receive Him for they know Him not.

President Lyman bore a strong testimony to the divinity of the mission of Joseph Smith and his successors in the Presidency of the Church. The attendance at the afternoon service was 348.

The evening meeting, at 6:30, was attended by 503 persons, at least two-thirds of the congregation being investigators and other strangers. Some of the former had come from Scarborough and Bridlington.

Elders Banks and Bullock and President Blood spoke briefly, and Elder Hyrum Bull sang, "Dreams of Paradise."

President Lyman delivered a powerful discourse and was accorded the closest attention. He spoke of the unity existing in the Church, due to the operations of the Spirit of God, without which there would be factions and schisms; of the good repute in which the Saints are held in Canada, in Mexico and in the western part of the United States, where "Mormon" colonists are in great demand; of the sacrifices that are necessary to be made if one would be a disciple of the Savior, and said that unless one is willing to forsake all things, even life itself, he cannot be His disciple.

The united choirs of the Hull and Grimsby branches, numbering thirty voices, under the leadership of John T. Whitfield, rendered excellently the anthems "God Be Merciful," "Daughter of Zion," and "Exalt Him All Ye People," during the Conference.

President Lyman met in council with the Elders at 9 o'clock on Monday, and gave them some timely instructions. At 1 p.m. a general Priesthood meeting was held.

In the Foresters' Hall, Monday evening, a free concert was given before a large audience, a very creditable program being rendered by the Saints and their friends.

The labors of the Elders and Saints in the Grimsby Conference are being crowned with success. On September 14th, eight persons were baptized in the Hull branch and there are many earnest investigators.

GEORGE T. BADGER, Clerk of Conference.

KING NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM.

[*Continued from page 599.*]

Darius, on different occasions, sent overtures of peace to Alexander, the last of which was accompanied with an offer of 10,000 talents, the hand of his daughter Barsine in marriage, and the possession of all the provinces westward of the Euphrates. Alexander rejected the offer, and replied, "The world will not admit of two suns, nor of two sovereigns."

The "battle of Arbela" followed, which was fought on the plain between the Tigris and the Kurdistan mountains, near to the village of Gaugamella, about twenty miles from the city of Arbela. Alexander's army consisted of 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse, while the Persian comprised 600,000 foot and 50,000 horse, with 200 scythe-chariots and fifteen elephants. Alexander again became victorious, with a loss of only 1,200 men. Darius, finding 300,000 of his men slain and a number captured as prisoners, took to flight, as he had done before, and was followed by the remainder of his soldiers, thousands of whom perished in crossing the river Lycus. Alexander persued him till midnight without success, but captured all his baggage and royal treasures, which had been left at Arbela.

The success of this last battle made Alexander sovereign of the great Persian Empire, and gave him dominion over all Asia. He proceeded at once to Babylon, purposing to make that city the metropolis of all his dominions. On arriving there, he found the battlements thronged with citizens; and a large portion of the population had come out of the city for a short distance to meet him, headed by their magistrates and priests, bearing rich presents, and welcoming him as their future king. On entering the city with his army, he found the streets strewed with flowers, and the air fragrant with incense smoking from silver altars, with priests chanting joyful celebrations; for as, during the reign of their late kings, they had been greatly persecuted, their religion suppressed, and their temple demolished, they had now hopes of a favorable change taking place; and in this they were not disappointed.

After subduing the different provinces of Persia, and extending his con-

quests to India, Egypt and other countries, Alexander died in Babylon, in the year 324 B.C. He was, without doubt, a great warrior. He was daunted at no danger, and shrank at no obstacle, where he saw the least possibility of success. He professed to "love danger, for its own sake." His military fame, heightened by successive conquests, extended far and wide, and his mighty power was acknowledged and felt "over all the earth," in fulfilment of Daniel's prediction. By his own sword, which had cut the Gordian knot, he gained the sovereignty of Asia; and by his martial prowess he also acquired considerable dominions in Europe and Africa. Hence he was designated "The king of the world;" and it is said of him that when he had virtually conquered the whole of the then known world, he wept for more worlds to conquer.

After Alexander's death, his vast dominions were divided among his four chief generals, Cassander reigning over Macedon and Greece, with the western provinces; Lysimachus over Thrace and Bythinia, with the northern provinces; Ptolemy over Egypt and the southern provinces; and Seleucus over Syria and the eastern provinces. The two last dominations, the Egyptian and the Syrian, being the greatest and by far the most noted and powerful, were appropriately symbolized by the two brazen thighs of the image, the Alexandrian era being that signified by the belly. All the provinces, however, with their dependencies, were comprised in and still continued to form the one great Grecian empire, which was the "third kingdom of brass" that was to "bear rule over all the earth." This supremacy it held for upwards of three hundred years, and then in its turn had to succumb to another power alluded to in Nebuchadnezzar's dream.

The great image, we find, had also "his legs of iron." In the interpretation of this typical part of the image, Daniel says: "*And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron; forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise.*" The kingdom referred to was the Roman, which conquered and succeeded the Grecian, and became the ruling empire of the world.

It was represented by "iron," on account of its great strength, or military power, which was even greater and more extensive than the Grecian. The Roman emperors wore an iron crown, which was commonly designated "The iron crown of Italy," the city of Rome being the Italian metropolis.

In the year 168 B.C., when Perseus occupied the throne of Macedonia, Paulus Æmilius, the Roman general, invaded his territory, and fought a battle at Pydna. The Romans triumphed, killing 20,000 of the Greeks, and taking 10,000 as prisoners. Perseus fled, but was pursued by the Romans and captured on the island of Samothrace. After a close captivity, he died at Alba, and with him fell the kingdom of Macedonia, which then became divided into four republics, After a subsequent conflict, the city of Corinth, which was proverbially "The eye of Greece," was burned to the ground; and the Roman consul, Mummius, aided by ten senators, completely reduced the whole of Greece to the condition of a Roman province. Pergamus was subsequently conquered, afterwards Syria, then

Egypt; and thus the whole empire of Alexander and his successors became entirely subject to Rome. Other parts of the world were likewise subdued and taken by successive conquests; and thus the powerful Roman dynasty, which was to "break in pieces and bruise," even "as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things," became ultimately, what its historians represented it as being: "*Terrarum orbis imperium*" (The empire of the whole world).

The great image, which had legs of iron, also had "his feet part of iron and part of clay." When feet are spoken of, toes are necessarily implied as connected therewith. Hence Daniel, in his interpretation, says: "And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potter's clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; but there shall be in it of the strength of iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay. And as the toes of the feet were part of iron and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong and partly broken. And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men, but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay."

The "feet" and "toes" of the image represent the divisions and subdivisions of the Roman empire which afterwards occurred. The Emperor Constantine built the city of Byzantium, afterwards called Constantinople, and made it the seat of his government. Theodosius immediately succeeded him on the throne, but at his demise the empire was divided into two sovereignties, eastern and western, and shared between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, Arcadius ruling the east, of which Byzantium or Constantinople was the capital; and Honorius ruling the west, of which Ravenna was the capital. During their reign these two sovereignties, which were denoted by the two legs and feet of the image, began to show indications of further divisions, and, by degrees, various tribes possessed themselves of different portions of the extensive Roman territory. According to Machiavel, the sovereignty of the Huns was established in the year 376 A.D., that of Ostrogoths in 377, the Visigoths in 378, the Franks in 407, the Vandals in 407, the Sueves and Alans in 407, the Burgundians in 407, the Herules in 476, the Saxons and Angles in 476, and the Lombards in 483.

These ten subdivisions of the Roman empire, according to many influential writers upon the subject, answered to the ten toes of the image, which were partly of iron and partly of clay, indicating that these minor kingdoms would partake both of the stern character and strength of the original parent empire, and of the instability and feebleness consequent on division. Although "these kings" sought by intermarriages and other alliances to "mingle themselves with the seed of men," they failed to establish any permanent or effectual union. They could not "cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay." And so it is now with the successors of those kings and the remnants of those kingdoms signified by the toes. Notwitstanding their international alliances and marriage connections, there is no true bond of union maintained among them; the greatest discord and political oppositions prevail; hatred and enmity

characterize all the party movements of society; and when national differences arise, the sword and the cannon are called into requisition, and the victory of the stronger over the weaker is gained by the shedding of blood. Thus, as the mixture of iron and clay in the composition of the feet and toes indicated that the colossal metallic statue had but a frail support, so the existing disunion that obtains among the nations of the earth indicates their inherent weakness, and is an omen of their certain downfall.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

NEWS OF THE GREAT WEST.

(Condensed from our Utah Exchanges.)

UTAH'S potato crop this year is said to be very light.

LARGE shipments of sheep for the eastern market, are now being made from Heber city.

BINGHAM is petitioning for incorporation, the new city to be known as Bingham canyon.

DURING the month of August, five of Utah's best mines paid a total of $294,500 in dividends.

THE Utah Sugar company's crop of beets this year is estimated at from 85,000 to 90,000 tons.

ISAAC ROGERS, a Pioneer of 1847, died in Salt Lake, August 26, 1901, from dropsy and heart failure.

THE school census for Salt Lake county, exclusive of Salt Lake City, is 6,859, as against 6,529 last year.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN E. HANSEN of Salt Lake, buried Maryland, their infant child, on the 28th ult.

APOSTLE MATTHIAS F. COWLEY and Elder Joseph W. McMurrin have gone to Mexico to attend conference there.

HUGH G. GIBSON, formerly of Tintic, Utah, was killed by an explosion in a Nevada mine about three weeks ago.

THE descendants of Charles Lambert, one of Utah's early settlers, had an enjoyable family reunion in Salt Lake on the 30th ult.

UTAH'S Indian war veterans held their ninth annual encampment at the American Fork bathing resort the latter part of August.

AT sheriff's sale, September 3rd, Hon. David Eccles purchased the Utah Loan and Trust building, Ogden, for the sum of $100,904,37.

WILLIAM A. ROBISON, the young man who was so dangerously wounded near Morgan city on the 25th ult., died of his injuries two days later.

SAFE crackers successfully burglarized the Beck jewelry store at Provo on the 26th ult., getting away with $2,000 worth of goods and $125 in cash.

LITTLE Edna Crowell, the seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. Nellie Crowell of Ogden, was stepped upon by a horse on the 28th ult., and instantly killed.

JOHN C. GRIFFITHS, a prominent young business man of Salt Lake, died August 27, 1901, of a complication of troubles, following an operation for appendicitis.

C. E. KRACAW, formerly of Denver, but more recently of Provo, Utah, committed suicide at Spanish Fork, August 26th. He took a heavy dose of laudanum.

GEORGE SHEFFER CLARK, the oldest resident of Pleasant Grove, and a pioneer and patriot, died at his home there August 29, 1901. He was eighty-five years of age.

THE Mill Creek post-office and store, conducted by Hans M. Christensen, were burned to the ground on the 28th ult, entailing a loss of $5,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HENRY PEARSON, engineer for the *Deseret News* company, had an arm severely twisted on the 31st ult., the member being caught in the belting and thrown against a large fly-wheel.

WHILE unloading hay at Gunnison, Utah, the 27th ult., William Beck fell on to a hay fork, receiving injuries from which he died. He was the son of Peter and Dora Beck of Vernal, and eighteen years of age.

FREDERICK BOLLWINKLE died at his home in Salt Lake City on the 2nd inst., from injuries received in falling from his wagon during a runaway. He was a native of Liverpool, England, and 58 years of age.

At Eden, Weber county, September 1st, Robert Graham was struck by a stray bullet, which penetrated his breast, killing him almost instantly. Reckless shooting by young hoodlums is said to have been the cause of it.

STEPHEN PARKIN, son of William Parkin of Bountiful, was killed by a cave-in at the Spring Valley coal mine, on Thursday, the 29th ult. He was twenty-five years of age, and had recently filled a mission in Nottingham, England.

OSWALD, the adopted son of Hon. Lorenzo Hanson of Logan, was the victim of a brutal assault at the hands of two unknown men on the 30th ult. He was kicked and beaten till unconscious, and then robbed of a gold watch and a valuable ring.

WHILE hunting deer on the peaks of Weber Canyon, the 27th ult., C. F. Bellemere was attacked by an infuriated buck, and so badly bruised and gored that he was rendered unconscious. The wounded man is now receiving treatment in Park city.

THE committee appointed by the Deseret Sunday School Union, to look into the violation of certain ordinances in Salt Lake City, has addressed a letter to Mayor Ezra Thompson calling his attention to the Sunday saloon traffic and demanding that the city ordinances be strictly enforced.

PARLEY, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Royal B. Young of Forest Dale, Salt Lake county, was found in a tub of water apparently drowned, on the 27th ult. The child's mother, however, was successful in her efforts at resuscitation, and the boy still lives to relate his experience in years to come.

LOUIS VINCENZI, an Italian miner, met death in the El Dorado mine near Ogden on the 30th ult. He had entered the tunnel shortly after a round of blasting powder had been set off, and was overcome by the smoke which he encountered. Three of his fellow-laborers, in attempting to rescue him, nearly met a similar fate.

LABOR DAY was handsomely celebrated in Salt Lake on Monday, the 2nd inst. In the morning the Federated Trades, representing all the labor organizations in the city, marched through the principal streets, while in the afternoon all repaired to the Lagoon pleasure resort at Farmington, where a diversified program was carried out.

POLICE JUSTICE JOHN B. TIMMONY of Salt Lake City, suddenly expired on Sunday, the 1st inst., while walking up Pine canyon to visit some of his mining claims. The cause of death was heart failure. Justice Timmony was 56 years of age and had presided over the Salt Lake police court nearly four years. He is succeeded by Christopher B. Diehl.

THE *Deseret News* of August 31st says: "Elder James L. McMurrin, who was second president of the European Mission until June of this year, and who is now undergoing treatment for a cancer on the jaw, is doing as well as could be expected. The treatment is necessarily very severe and causes him no end of pain; in fact, he has to be given opiates on occasions in order to secure rest. Mr. McMurrin has a strong constitution, cheerful mien, and his many friends will hope for his entire and speedy recovery. Prof. McClellan visited him for a couple of hours yesterday at Ogden, where Dr. Austin is battling to save his life.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

EDITORIAL.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.—The nations mourn! President William McKinley is no more in mortality! The wounds inflicted by the assassin Czolgosz, as narrated in our last issue, proved too much for a restoration to health and strength, and, despite all that loving hands and medical science could do, he passed away at 2:15 Saturday morning, the 14th inst., surrounded by his wife, the doctors and a few near relatives and friends.

It was not until Friday morning that any serious apprehension was felt as to the condition of the wounded President. Then the news was that the outlook was not quite so encouraging; that food had not agreed with him and had been stopped, and that the pulse action was not entirely satisfactory. During the day conditions became more alarming and what before had been a grand international assurance and hope for his complete recovery, was now reduced to a minimum, as every bulletin tended to increase the alarm that the President was seriously, dangerously, critically ill, and had at best but a few more hours of mortal existence. The heart had shown signs of being much affected, and the physicians had seen fit to administer digitalis and other restoratives to stimulate it to action. Grave as his condition had become, it was difficult to dissipate the optimistic feelings of the people, and it was not until late Friday evening that those around him had resigned themselves to the awful thought that death must soon ensue, and that the physically perfect structure of a few days before, was fast succumbing to the wounds so cruelly, maliciously and unmercifully inflicted. The President lapsed into unconsciousness several hours before the end came, and took leave of his dear wife and relatives with the words, "Good-bye all, all good-bye; it's God's way, and His will be done, not ours."

In the death of President McKinley the American nation has lost one of its most loyal sons. Born 57 years ago the 29th of last January, at Niles, Turnbull county, Ohio, his life has been one of unsullied devotion to his country. The war of the secession found him enlisted with the 23rd Ohio Volunteers, in whose ranks he gained distinction and was promoted first to captain, and later to brevet-major. When the war was over he engaged in the study and practice of law, his profession bringing him into prominence in Canton, his home city, whence he was sent, in 1877, to Congress, where practically his career in national politics began. In 1893 he was

elected governor of Ohio, and in '96 he was nominated by the Republicans at St. Louis as their standard bearer, their candidate at the next general election for President of the United States. This position he won, and filled with honor and credit to the day of his death, having been re-elected to the same place at the last general election nearly a year ago. Mr. McKinley was a strong Protectionist, his attitude in this direction making him the most logical candidate in the field at the time of his initial nomination. That his administration of affairs gave general satisfaction, is plainly evident in the wholesome support he received at the last election when, to all appearances, a tidal wave had set in in favor of Mr. Bryan, his opponent.

Mr. McKinley's private life was plain and unostentatious. He went about, not as the distinguished statesman that he was, but as plain William McKinley from Canton, Ohio. He despised pomp and show, was frugal and industrious in his habits, and had a heart, out of the fulness of which came expressions of patriotic affection for his countrymen. He was lovingly devoted to his wife and she to him—in short the twain were one, and the separation at death, must indeed have been a bitter one. The deceased President was also of a religious turn, a trait which he inherited from his forefathers, who represented a mingling of the English Quaker and Scottish Covenanter stocks. He is said to have been a great believer in the guiding hand of Providence, and during his wife's recent illness was imbued with the hope, that despite the condition to which she had been reduced, she would eventually recover and be restored to him. This proved to be correct, as Mrs. McKinley recovered, only, however, to be left a widow by the cruel assassination of her affectionate husband.

The funeral services over the remains of President McKinley were to have been held in Canton, Ohio, to-day, Thursday, the 19th inst., a day set apart as one of mourning and prayer throughout the nation, and the 20th anniversary of the death of a fellow martyr, President James A. Garfield. The third of American Presidents to be thus ruthlessly slaughtered, goes down to the grave honored and respected by his countrymen, and looked upon as a man of noble, dignified instincts by all who have watched his majestic, statesmanlike career.

President McKinley is succeeded by former Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt, whose rise in American politics has been meteoric, and who took the oath of office on Saturday afternoon last at Buffalo, doing so with the declaration that it would be his aim "to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country." Mr. Roosevelt is 43 years of age and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man who has ever held the exalted position of President of the United States. May the country flourish under his administration.

Gratifying Reports.—It is decidedly encouraging, and a substantial sign of the times, to read the many gratifying reports coming from all sections of the Lord's vineyard. Notwithstanding the bitter opposition

the Elders have to contend with, it is patent to those engaged in the ministry that the leaven of the Gospel is working among the people, and that the Lord is answering the humble prayers of His servants, and leading them to the doors of the honest in heart. Not only upon the Continent does there seem to be a reawakening, but here also in Great Britain is the same spirit of earnest inquiry made manifest. Readers of the STAR will have noticed this in their perusal of our items of correspondence from week to week. In nearly all the Conferences the same hopeful outlook seems to assert itself, and the Elders feel impressed that there is yet much to be done in proclaiming their message to the people. In this there is great satisfaction; it impels to action, and awakens within the humble worker for righteousness, a desire to do his whole duty in disseminating the precious truths of the Gospel.

While the Latter-day Saints have no controversy with their neighbors, they know that they are engaged in the work of the Lord, and that it will withstand and overcome all opposition, be it ever so hostile. They honor and respect all people in their religious affiliations and beliefs; and in bearing their testimonies to the nations, do so with a desire only for the welfare of the human family, inviting them to come and drink from the fountain of living water, that they too, may receive that which will make them wise unto salvation. The unrest in the Christian world indicates a lack of faith—a feeling that all is not as it should be. The disciples of orthodoxy realize that there is a vacuum, a missing link, somewhere, and how to supply it is the problem with which they are now wrestling. And the solution of that problem is to be found only in an acceptance of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, prompted by a belief that the plan of salvation was intended for the enlightened of modern times, as much as for the meek and lowly of the earth who accepted it in the days of our Lord and Savior.

A. B.

THE STAR desires reports of Conferences as soon after the close of the meetings as possible.

THE death of "Aunt" Zina Young, removes from our midst one whose life was the very essence of pure nobility. May her rest be sweet and peaceful.

PRESIDENTS of Conferences would oblige by sending us announcements of Conference Meetings in due time for seasonable notice in our columns. In order to render them effective, they should be published at least one week before the meetings are scheduled to take place.

WE have received from an anonymous source, two handsome watches, one coming to hand the 5th inst., and the other reaching us Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. They are to be used to the best advantage by the Church, and will be placed where they are most needed among the traveling ministry. Suggestions are in order from Conference Presidents. Meanwhile the donor has our heartfelt thanks and best wishes. We should be pleased if he could be persuaded to reveal his identity.

We have received from President Joseph J. Cannon, a well-written, comprehensive report of the Stockholm Conference, which, we regret to say, is displaced by the heavy receipt of more current matter. President Cannon says that after the meetings "the Elders left Stockholm full of encouragement, prepared to face the cold, long winter that is approaching, as well as the coldness and opposition of the world, with stout and cheerful hearts." That the sunlight of the Gospel may have a thawing effect upon the people, despite their residence in the frozen north, is our sincere desire and fond anticipation.

The Elders laboring in Liverpool are much encouraged with the success attending their open-air meetings held in front of St. George's Hall every Sunday afternoon. For some weeks past the attendance has been gradually increasing, and last Sunday no less than two hundred people listened with deep interest to an exposition of the pure, plain, simple principles of the Gospel. These meetings, and the energy displayed by the Elders in distributing tracts from door to door, have had an effect for good generally, and the prospects are that ere long "Mormonism" will be better understood hereabouts than it has been for several years past.

Release.—Elder William H. Grimshaw of the Manchester Conference has been honorably released to return home by the steamship *New England*, sailing from Liverpool, September 26th.

Conference Notice.—The Nottingham Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will be held in the Victoria Hall, Talbot Street, Nottingham, on Sunday, September 29, 1901, meetings commencing at 10:30 a.m., and 2 and 6 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Writing from London, where he has been visiting old friends and acquaintances, President William Horsley of the Bristol Conference reports having come in contact with parties who joined the Church some years ago, and with whom he had an interesting time. He also says that conditions in the Bristol district continue favorable, from twelve to fifteen having been added to the fold since last Conference."

President Caleb D. Brinton of the Sheffield Conference writes:

"It is very gratifying to me to note the marked improvement realized in our list of tithe-paying Saints, which I attribute largely to the diligence of the Elders in visiting them in the capacity of Teachers. We also see a very marked improvement in the attendance at our hall meetings. I am very pleased to say our members are attending their meetings very well indeed. We have a goodly number of strangers and investigators attending our Sunday evening meetings, which I think is mainly due to our new hall and its locality. We now have a very nice meeting place in a respect-

able part of the city. Our ranks are very much reduced, but I am happy to say we are united in our labors, and are working with zeal and diligence to advance the great cause we are engaged in. We are much encouraged in our street work, as we get a fair hearing, and sometimes incline some to investigate our teachings."

President Frederick A. Mitchell of Newcastle makes these comments on conditions in his district:

"We are having some interesting open-air meetings. Here in Newcastle, however, some have manifested a disposition to disturb us by asking irrelevant questions, accompanied by insulting insinuations, which we have endeavored to pass without notice, desiring to avoid contention and unprofitable discussion. We ask the people to read our literature and compare our doctrines with the Scriptures; also to attend our meetings held every Sunday, or invite us to visit them at their homes; but we will not contend with a jeering crowd on the street. We have had to appeal to the police a number of times to remove disorderly persons from our meetings, which they have done, to the credit and honor of the peace officers of Newcastle, be it said. We have great cause to rejoice in the blessings the Lord bestows upon us; and with His help we shall do all our feeble ability will enable us to do, in warning the people and leaving them without excuse."

THE WORK IN HOLLAND.

President Sylvester Q. Cannon writes from Rotterdam to President Lyman as follows, his letter bearing date of the 12th inst.:

"Conference was held in Amsterdam last Sunday, the 8th inst., three meetings being held during the day. The attendance averaged about three hundred, nearly one-third of whom were strangers or friends. Judging from the many expressions of contentment and satisfaction, the entire Conference was well enjoyed, and we trust that the benefit therefrom will be lasting, that the work there may steadily progress. The work generally is spreading and advancing favorably. In some places where for considerable time it has seemed as though almost no progress was being made, there is now a much better outlook, and more fruits are being seen. This is so in Belgium, and notably in Brussels, where, during the last two years, but two have been baptized. Thus far this year, however, five baptisms have been performed, and the prospects for the future are bright. Through the blessings of the Lord, under the administration of the missionaries there to a sister who has been sick during her whole life of fifty years, a miraculous manifestation of His power occurred, and this sister now walks about four or five miles to meeting. In the last testimony meeting she testified vividly of the healing power in the administration to the sick by the servants of the Lord. I believe I related to you when you passed through here, something of an experience enjoyed by Elder Sieger Springer, who was sent to Zealand, one of the island provinces of Holland,

for a short time, to make an opening for the progress of the work. He was royally received. Halls were tendered him gratis, and the meetings held were well attended by interested listeners. About one hundred and fifty persons attended one meeting. He was offered places to eat and to sleep. In Goes, a city of considerable size, he had a large, fine hall offered him, but on account of lack of time to advertise the meeting, only a few were present. Without doubt this will be a field where the work can be prosecuted entirely without purse and scrip. We are expecting to hold conference in Arnhem on the 29th of this month."

DEATH OF ZINA D. H. YOUNG.

Zina Diantha Huntington Young, affectionately known as "Aunt Zina," died at her home in Salt Lake City, Utah, at 8:55 on the morning of August 28, 1901. The Sunday previous she had arrived from Cardston, Canada—where she had been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Zina D. Card—a sufferer from apoplexy. So grave was her condition en route, that those attending her feared she would not survive the journey; but she did, and for three days thereafter was tenderly nursed in her own home, surrounded by a host of relatives and friends who loved her for her grand and noble qualities. But her life's journey was finished, and when the final summons came, her spirit took its flight, and "Aunt Zina" passed peacefully away, entering into a well-earned slumber.

Funeral services were held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall on Sunday, September 1st, President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Eloquent tributes to the memory of the deceased, were paid by President Lorenzo Snow, Sisters Jane S. Richards, Bathsheba W. Smith and Emmeline B. Wells, Elders Seymour B. Young and John Nicholson, Apostle Anthon H. Lund, President Angus M. Cannon and Elder Charles W. Penrose. All bore record of her devotion to the cause of truth and her kind and affectionate disposition in alleviating distress, and looking after those who were in need. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, and the singing rendered by the Tabernacle Choir and leading soloists, was touching and highly appropriate. Interment was in the City cemetery, the grave being dedicated by Apostle Lund.

According to the *Deseret News*, Sister Young was in her 81st year at the time of her demise, being born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, on January 31, 1821. She was the daughter of William Huntington, whose father was a patriot of the revolution. She descended from Puritan stock of the finest type, which was exhibited in every act of her life. She became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1835, and later in that year went to Ohio to join the body of the Church. She followed the Church in its vicissitudes through Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and the desert. She was cheerful only when brave souls could smile. She was patient when only God-like natures could be patient, and forgave when only the noblest could forgive. She never thought of herself, but always acted as if it was her conviction that God had sent the sick and the broken-hearted to her, to be comforted. In such noble work as that

she never wearied, and the unfaltering faith that illumined her pathway over the plains and through the hardships of the early days, lifted up many a heart that was ready to give up the struggle.

In Nauvoo she became the wife of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and after his martyrdom was married to President Brigham Young. She was a devoted wife and mother, and had three children. They are Zebulon and Chariton Jacobs, and Mrs. Zina D. Card. But she took four of President Young's children, who had lost their mother, and reared them under the depth of her true affection. They are Mrs. Marie Y. Dougall, Colonel Willard Young, Mary Croxall and Mrs. Phœbe Beatie.

While her nature was essentially spiritual she took part in the material affairs of Utah and did more than any other woman to promote sericulture in this state. In 1876 she was made the president of the local silk organization, and went through Utah laboring indefatigably in its interests, In 1879 she visited the Sandwich islands, and in the same year traveled over 1,000 miles in Utah by carriage to address meetings. In 1881 she visited New York and Vermont and spoke in many Sunday schools, and temperance meetings. She attended the Women's congress at Buffalo, and the National Suffrage convention at New York. During this visit she assisted in the organization of a branch of the Relief Society at Cahoes, New York. In 1880 she was chosen president of the Deseret hospital and remained in that position for twelve years. She was one of the Utah women who attended the Women's congress at the World's fair at Chicago. She was shown many other honors in the East which she accepted meekly.

The field in which she found the greatest room for her wonderful energies, and unbounded sympathies, was in the Relief Society. It was her natural calling and in it she succeeded in fastening herself indissolubly to the hearts of all the women of Zion and the girls who were old enough to know her. She was a relief society in and of herself. Her ministrations on the sick and the suffering occupied the larger part of her life. Her true nature was unerring in its counsels to the young women of Utah, who were always ready to listen to "Aunt Zina." She did not get her precepts from books nor did she impart to her girls the learning of books. But she went to the entablature of her heart, where was inscribed the purest and wisest precepts of life, and it was those that she invoked for the guidance of the daughters of Israel. When Eliza R. Snow died she succeeded that lady as president of the Relief Society, which position she magnified unto the day of her death.

APOSTLE GRANT'S ADVENT IN JAPAN.

A DISPATCH from Yokohama, August 16, via Victoria, B.C., August 27, says: "The advent of Mormon missionaries in Japan is exciting much comment. Four of them, headed by Apostle Heber J. Grant, arrived by the *Empress* last Monday, and have already commenced an active campaign. Peremptorily ejected from a missionary boarding house as soon as their faith was known, they have thus early had a sample of the lack of catholicity which characterizes Christian workers in the orient, and of the sectarian feeling which vitiates their work.

"The incident will, however, redound greatly in their favor among the Japanese, whose hospitable and tolerant instincts form perhaps the most conspicuous feature of their character. They constantly quote, with approval, the story of an ancient emperor, who, on hearing of the arrival of the emissaries of a foreign religion, asked how many religions there were already in the empire. On being told that there were forty or so, he said that in that case the addition of another was a matter of no consequence.

"It may safely be foretold that while the Mormon doctrines will make, like the others which have been brought here, little or no impression upon the mind of Japan, their well known integrity and business energy will commend them to a large number of the Japanese people. They stand as good chance as any of the sects."

DO MEN DESIRE IMMORTALITY?

It is a venerable commonplace that among the melancholy prerogatives which distinguish man from the other animals and bestow a deeper significance on human life is the fact that man alone is aware of the doom that terminates his earthly existence, and on this account lives a more spiritual life, in the ineffable consciousness of the "sword of Damocles" which overshadows him and weights his lightest action with gigantic import. Nay, more; stimulated by the ineluctable necessity of facing death, and of living so as to face it with fortitude, man has not abandoned himself to nerveless inaction, to pusillanimous despair; he has conceived the thought, he has cherished the hope, he has embraced the belief, of a life beyond the grave, and opened his soul to the religions which baulk the king of terrors of his victims and defraud him of his victory. Thus, the fear of death has been redeemed and ennobled by the consoling belief in immortality, a belief from which none are base enough to withhold their moral homage, even though the debility of mortal knowledge may debar a few from a full acceptance of its promise. Such are the themes of endless dithyrambs, of inexhaustible elcquence on the part of our poets and preachers, such the constituents of a volume of uncontested literary tradition which the hardest sceptic could scarcely dare to question.

And yet to one regarding human action in the merely inquisitive temper of psychologic science this mass of literary conventionalism is by no means above suspicion. If we look closely, is it so certain that it fully represents the actual sentiments and actions of men? Is the assumption either of a universal consciousness of death or of a universal desire for immortality really so irrefragable? Certainly the evidence in its favor is far scantier and more ambiguous than we were inclined to suppose, and there are ugly facts which seem to put a different complexion on the matter. The ordinary conduct of men affords but little support for the notion that their life is a constant meditation upon death, tempered by the joyful anticipation of immortality. A visitor from Mars, dispassionately inquiring into human conduct and motive, might find it hard to detect more fore-knowledge of death in men than in animals. From the palace to the hovel, from the laboratory to the oratory, he would find men everywhere pursuing

ends of the earth, earthly living for the present, or if circumstances forced them to take thought for the morrow, concerning themselves only with their immediate future in this world; while of the "other-worldliness," so often preached and preached against in the literature, he would hardly find a trace. To find it a dominating, or even an important, influence in human psychology he would have to seek it, not in the churches or the universities, and still less amid the bustle of active life, but in the asylums in which are secluded the unhappy victims of religious mania or melancholy, in whom an insane logic has overpowered the healthy indifference to death and its consequences, characteristic of the make-up of the normal mind. And this impression would be enhanced rather than erased if our Martian critic at last succeeded in observing the tremendous shock which the ordinary man receives when he for the first time truly realizes that *his* days are numbered. For such effects testify to the success with which the thought of death has until then been kept out of consciousness.

Of course the fact that men habitually live in the present, hating to think of the future, and detesting anything that reminds them of death, has not, in another connection, escaped the sagacity of moralists and preachers. Many of their happiest efforts are concerned with castigating this particular form of human weakness and exhibiting its insensate folly. And in so doing our teachers have been no doubt abundantly justified. Only it appears to have escaped their notice that this count of their indictment against human nature accords none too well with their doctrine that death and immortality are absorbing objects of meditation. If it be true that we are culpably careless of the future, recklessly bent on suppressing all thought of death, it can hardly be that we live oppressed by the shadow of death, and consumed with desire for the consolations of a future life.—F. C. S. SCHILLER, *in the Fortnightly Review.*

DIED.

JOHNSON.—At Spring City, Sanpete County, Utah, August 23, 1901, of a complication of troubles, Sarah E. Johnson; born in Carlisle, England, July 19, 1858, and, with her mother, emigrated to Utah in 1863.

JOHNSON.—In Salt Lake City, August 26, 1901, William Johnson, of chronic nephritis, aged 55 years, 9 months and 27 days. Native of England.

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